which does not speak well for its future. Jamaica is the largest island in the West Indies in possession of the English. It was formerly a place of immerse trade, which has letterly much fallen off, in consequence of the emancipation of the sizers some years since. The netroes are much averse to labor, and as the planters cannot allor of cumpley white laior and compete with the sixer allor of Cube, the plantations are gradually falling into a state of deesy. I visited the Presbyterian Church, which is a large and eplendid editice, ball of brick, and was much pleused with the beauty of the interior. The sides are filled with beautiful sculptures, commemorating the virtue of distinguished military and navel officers and civilians who formerly resided in Jamaica. The negroes about Jamaica are excellent suimmers, and our possengers amused themselves by throwing dimes in the water and seeing the negroes dive after and catch them, which they did in every instance, often quarreling for them in the water. At 3½ o'clock a gun was fired as a signal for all to get on board, and at 6 the lines were esse off, and we bid adieu to Kingston. As we passed the war steemer Oronoce, their band played: "Yankee Doodle," as a compliment to us, which was answered by the passengers of the United States with three tremendous cheers. We soon passed Port Royal, running close to the Foint—in fact whiln 10 yards of it—and rounling to the northward, were soon stearing along, with the land on the left hand, over the calm waters of the Caribbean Sca. By 11 P. M. we made Morant Light, the easternmost end of Jamaica, and 46 P. M. on Monday, were off Cape Mayze, the eastern point of Cuba, with the northern perion of St. Domings on our right. One of the cabin waiters received a sun stroke while we lay at Kingston; he died during the afternoon, and was burled; the sun was also because the wind blew more strongly and the warson of the wind was a sun to the virule of the same virule and to be a sun and

### Unpublished Letters of Mr. Webster. "Washington, March 13, 1822. "John Taylor: I am glad to hear from you

age is done, and my recording to the brave."

"The hand of the free and the brave of the brave."

W. M. B.

"JOHN TAYLOR: I am glad to hear from you again, and to learn that you are well, and that your teams and tools are ready for spring's work, whenever the weather will allow you to begin. I sometimes read books on farming; and I remember that a very sensible old author advices farmers 'to plow naked and sow naked. By this he means that there is no use in beginning opring's work till the weather is warm, that a farmer may throw neide his winter clothes and roll up his aleeves. Yet he says we ought to begin as early in the year as possible. He wrote some very pretty verses on this subject, which, as for as I remember, run thus:

"Who sy the spring is young, sente earth unbeads. The inverse hoseen to the western wads;
While mountain snows disolves against the son, And streams, yet new, four precipies run, Freders the pow, and your story;
Freders the pow, and your that story steer;

Produce the pow, end your has stardy steer;
And read him the same beneath his tool.
And the begint share is buried in this send.

"John Taylor, when you rend these lines, do you not see the snew meeting, and the little streams beginning to run down the slopes of your Punch-brook pasture, and the new greas starting and growing in the trickling water, all green, hight and beautiful? And do you not see your Durham exen smoking from beat and perspiration as they draw along your great breaking-up plough, cutting and turning over the tough sward in your meadow in the great field? The name of this sensible author is Virgil; and he gives sariners much other advice, some of which you have been following all the winter without seen knowing that he had given it.

"But when cod weather, heavy mew and rain, the laboring farmed in his house restrain.
Let him forward he work, with times care.
What he had is budded when the Airs are had.
Then let him mark the sneep, and whet the sinning share, the holice trees for boats, or names over.

His shivering positry and his fattening swine.

And Mr. Virgil says some other things, which you un decistand up at Franklin as well as ever he did:

and up at Franklin as well as ever in 2 dul-in chilling winter section enjoy their store. Forget their hardships, and recent for recent The farmer to full feasts towards instructed. And what he got with result, with pensions spend. Draws chairs around the fire, and tests once more Stories which often have been to deliver a Spread as clean table with those most to ext. And adds section meistering to his result and in est; They prace has hoogitative, and less! They shall alsopheter a shor such a neal?

"John Taylor, by the time you have got through this you have read enough. The sum of all is, he ready for your spring's work as soon as the weather becomes warm enough, and then put your hand to the plow and look not back.

DANIEL WEBSTER." Washington, Wednesday, March 17, 1852.

"JOHN TAYLOR: Go ahead. "John TAYLOR: Go ahead. The neart of
the winter is broken, and before the lat day of April all
your land may be plowed. Buy the oxen of Captain
Marston, if you think the price fair. Pay for the hay.
I send you a check for \$100, for these two objects. Put
the great oxen in a condition to be turned out and fettened. You have a good horse-team, and I think in addition to this, four oxen and a pair of four-year-old
steers will do your work. If you think so, then dispose
of the Steern oxen or myoke them, and sond than to steers will do your work. If you think so, fach dispose
of the Stevens oxen, or unyoke them, and send them to
the pasture for beef. I know not when I shall see you,
but I hope before planting. If you need anything, such
as guane, for instance, write to Joseph Buck, Esq.,
Boston, and he will send it to you

Boston, and he will send it to you

"Whatever ground you sow or plant, see that it is in
good condition. We want no peangroyel crops. "A
little farm well tilled, is to a farmer the next best thing
to a 'little wife well willed." Cultivate your garden. Be
sure to produce sufficient quantities of useful regetables.
A man may half support his family from a good garden.
Take care to keep my mother's garden in good order,
even if it cost you the wages of a man to take care of it.
I have sent you many garden scode. Distribute them
among your neighbors. Send them to the stores in the
village, that everybody may have a part of them without
cost. I am glad that you have chosen Mr. Pike Representative. He is a true man; but there are in NewHampshire many persons who call themselves Whigs,
who are no Whigs at all, and no better than Disunionists.
Any man who hesitates in granting and securing to
every part of the country its just and its Constitutional
rights, is an enemy to the whole country.

"John Taylor: If one of your boys should say that
he honors his father and mother, and loves his brothers
and sisters, but still insists that one of them shall be

he honors his lather and mother, and loves his brothers and sistors, but still insists that one of them shall be driven out of the family, what can you say of him but this, that there is no real family love in him? You and I are farmers; we nover talk politics; our talk is of oxen; but remember this—that any man who attempts oxen; but remember this—that any man who are unper-to excite one part of the country against another, is just as wicked as he would be who should attempt to get up a quarrel between John Taylor and his neighbor, old Mr. John Sanborn, or his other neighbor, Captain Bar-leigh. There are some animals that live best in the fire, and there are some men who delight in heat, smoke, ire, and there are some men who delight in heat, smoke, combastion, and even general conflagration. They do fire, and there are some men who delight in heaf, smoke, combustion, and even general conflagration. They do not follow the things which make for peace. They enjoy only controversy, contention and strife. Have no communion with such persons, either as neighbors or politicians. You have no more right to say that Slavery ought not to exist in Virginia, than a Virginian has to say that Slavery ought to exist in New-Hampshire. This is a question left to every State to decide for itself; and if we mean to keep the States together, we must leave to every State this power of deciding for itself.

"I think I never wrote you a word before upon poli-tics. I shall not do it again. I only say love your coun-try, and your whole country; and when men attempt to persuade you to get into a quarrel with the laws of other States, tell them 'that you mean to mind your own business,' and advise them to mind theirs. John Taylor, business, and advise them to mind theirs. John Taylor, you are a free man; you possess good principles; you have a large family to rear and to provide for by your labor. Be thankful to the Government which does not oppress you, which does not bear you down by excessive taxation, but which holds out to you and to yours the hope of all the blessings which liberty, industry and security may give. John Taylor, thank God, morning and evening, that you were born in such a country. John Taylor, never write me another word upon politics. Give my kindest remembrance to your wife and

children; and when you look from your eastern windows upon the graves of my family, remember that he who is the author of this letter must soon follow them to another world.

Daniel Webster."

MR. WERSTER'S OFFICIAL CAREER.-Mr. Webster is the second Secretary of State who has died in office; Mr. Upshur, of Virginia, was the first, he hav-ing been killed by an accident on board the United States steam-frigate Princeton, February 28, 1844. The following is a list of the Secretaries of State since the or-

Thomas Jefferson   Virginia   1789
Thomas Jefferson   Virginia   1789     Edmund Randolph   Virginia   1794     Timothy Pickering   Pennsylvania   1795     John Marshall   Virginia   1800     James Madison   Virginia   1801     Robert Smith   Maryland   1808     James Monroe   Virginia   1211     John Quinny Adams   Massachusetts   1217     Henry Cay   Kentucky   1225     Martin Van Buren   New York   1828     Edward Livingston   Louisiana   1831     Long Mellers   Deliware   1833     Belleware   1833     1834   1835     1835   1835     1836   1836     1836   1836     1837   1836     1837   1837     1838   1838     1838     1838   1838     1838   1838     1838   1838     1838     1838   1838     1838     1838   1838     1838
Edmund Randolph   Virginia   1794
Timothy Pichering   Pennsylvania   1733     John Marshall   Virginia   1800     James Madison   Virginia   1801     Robert Smith   Maryland   1809     James Monroe   Virginia   1811     John Quincy Adams   Massachusetts   1817     Henry Cay   Kentucky   1825     Martin Van Buren   New York   1829     Edward Livingston   Louisiana   1831     Long Meller   Deliware   1833     Long Meller   Deliware   1833     Long Meller   Deliware   1833     Long Meller   1833     Long Meller
John Marshall   Virginia   1900
Robert Smith   Maryland   1809
James Monroe Virginia John Quiney Adams Massachusetts 1917 Henry Cay. Kentucky 1825 Martin Van Buren New York 1929 Edward Livingston Louisiana 1831 Long M. Edward Livingston 1933
John Quincy Adams   Massachusetts   1917
Henry Cay   Kentucky   18.55
Martin Van Buren New-1078 Edward Livingston Louisiana 1231 Louis Mellena Delaware 1333
Edward LivingstonLouisiana
Lonis McLane Belaware
Louis Mc LanoDelaware
John Forsyth
District Webster Monage District Bearing 1971
Abel P Trabus Virginia
Lance Declares Pennsylvania 1845
Daniel Webster Massachusetts
Mr. Webster's Congressional career embraced eight
years in the House of Representatives, and about nine-
years in the House of Representatives, and about the

teen years in the Senate, in all about twenty seven years [Albany Register. MR. WEBSTER'S DISEASE .- The Boston Atlas

MR. WEBSTER'S DISEASE.— The Boston Artas has the following in regard to the developments of the post mortem examination of Mr. Webster's body:

We learn that a very careful, minute and accurate examination was made, under the eye of one of the best living morbid anatomists, and the results carefully noted down. We presume that they will be, in due time, carefully collated and made public, as they will be of equal interest to the admirers of his intellectual greatness and to the scientific world. We understand that at a recent meeting of a medical society, some of the more striking results of the examination were stated, and formed the subject of an interesting scientific discussion. The cerebral organs were of the very largest known capacity, exceeding by thirty per cantum the average weight of the human brain; and with only two known exceptions, (Cuvier and Dupuytren,) the largest of which there is saly record. It is also worthy of remark, that a well-marked effusion upon the arachnoid membrane was discovered in these investigations, although there were no perceptible evidences of any lesion during Mr. Webster's litetime. It is supposed to have been caused by his severe fall from his carriage in Kingston last spring. It is a remarkable physiological fact, that an injury which would have impaired the intellect. If not at once caused death, in another, should in this instance have been attended with so little external evidence of so important an injury to a vital organ. has the following in regard to the developments of the

An Oplum Factory.

[From Distens's "Homsehold Words,"]
At Ghazeepore, one hot and windy day, I went down to the "opium go-downs" or stores. The atmesphere of a hot and windy day at Ghazeepore, if it should ever be thought suitable for invalids or others, may be inhaled in England by any one who will stand at the open door of an oven and breathe a fog of fried send cunningly blown therefrom. After a two miles drive through heat, and wind, and sand, and oderiferous bazar, we—I and two friende—found our way to a practicable breach or gateway in a high railing by which the storehouse is surrounded. A faint scent as of decaying vegetable matter assalled our noses as we entered the court of the go-down; as for the go-down itself, it was a group of long buildings fashioned in the common ladian style. Venetian doored, and having a great deal more door than wall. In and out and about these doors there was a movement of scantily elad coolies (porters) bearing on their heads large earthen vessels, these vessels, carefully scaled, contained opium fresh out of the poply district. Poppy-headed—I mean red furbanel—accountents buttled about, while Burkunday (or policemen) whose brains appeared to be as full of drowsiness any jar in the go-down, were lazily lounging about, with their swords beside them, or else tastened in sleep beside their swords.

The doorway was shown to us through which we

as any jar in the go-down, were lazily lounging about, with their swords beside them, or else tastened in sleep beside their swords.

The doorway was shown to us through which we should get at the "Sahih," or officer on duty. Entering the doorway, we pashed through a crewd of natives into an atmosphere drugged powerfully with the scent of opium. The members of the crowd were all carrying tin venels; each vessel was half-full of opium, in the form of a black, sticky dough, and contained also a ticket showing the name of the grower, a specimen of whose opium was therein presented, with the names of the village and district in which it was grown.

The can-beaters, eager as cannibals, all crowded roun! a deak, at which their victim, the gentleman on duty, ast. Cans were flowing in from all aides. On the right heal of the Sahib stood a native Mephiatopheles, with sleeves tucked up, who derted his hand into the middle of each can as it came near, pawel the contents with a mysterious rapidity, extracted a bit of the black dough, carried it brickly to his nose, and instantly pronounced in English a number which the Sahib, who has fain in his inmiliar, inscribed at once in red ink on the ticket. As I approached, Mephiatopheles was good enough to hold a canty morsel to my nose, and call upon me to express the satisfaction of a gourmand. It was a lump of the finest I was told. So readily can his native tell by the ited of opium whether a foreign substance has been added, and to readily can be distinguish by the smell its quality, that this test by Mephiatopheles is rarely found to differ much in its result from the more claimonical, who was working with the thermometer at a hundred, would be unable to remain longer than four hours at his desk; at the end of that time another would come to release him, and assume his place.

Out of each can, when it was presented for the first rough test, as mall portion of the dough was taken, to be carried off into another room. Into this re my way up from Ill degrees to 20. On our left,

carried off into snother room. Into this re in we will introduced, and tough the therm interest working its way up from 110 degrees to 120. On our left, as we entered, was a table, whereat about half-adozen natives sat, weighing out, in measured portions of one hundred games, the specimens that had been just sent to them out of the chamber of care. Each portion of a handred games, the specimens that had been just sent to them out of the chamber of care. Each portion of a handred games was placed, as it was weighed, upon a small plate by itself, with its own proper ticket by its side. The plates were in the next place carried to another part of the chamber, fitted up with steam baths—not unlike tables in appearance—and about these baths or tables beys were sitting, who, with spatulas, industriously spread the opium over each plate, as though the plate were bread, and the opium upon it were a place of butter. This being done over the steam bath, caused the water to depart out of the drug, and left upon the plate the dry powder, which, being weighed, and found to be about twenty-three grains lighter by the loss of moisture, is called standard opium. If the hundred grains after ever cratical leave a residue of more than seventy-seven, the manufacturer is paid a higher price for his more valuable sample: if the water be found in excess, the price paid for the opium-dough is, of course, lower than the standard. I thought it a quaint sight when I watched the chattering young chemists, naked to the waist, at work over their heated tables, grinding vigorously with their blunt knife-blades over what appeared to be a very dirty set of cheer-eplatee. But the heat of this room was so great that we telt in our own bodies what was taking place about us, and before there had been time for the reduction of each hundred grains of our own desh to the standard seventy-seven, we beat a retreat from the chamber of evaporations.

chamber of evaporations.

With the curiosity of Bluebeard's wives we proceeded

reduction of each hundred grains of our own flesh to the standard seventy-seven, we heat a retreat from the chember of evaporations.

With the carlesity of Bluebeard's vives we proceeded to impact the mysteries of the next chamber. It was full of vats, and in the vats was opium, and over the vats were ropes depending from the celling, and depending from the repes were maked men—natives—theatselves acmewhat opium celored, kicking and stamping luttily within the vats upon! opium; and each wat was in fact a mertar, and ex-man a living pestle, and in this room a quantily of op. im—worth more least of rupers than I have ever had between my fingers—was being mixed and kneaded by the legs of men, proparatory to being made up into pills. From the chamber of pestles, with curiesity unsated, we went forward to peep into the chamber of the pills.

A rush of imps, in the tight brown dresses furnished to them gratuitually by their mother Nature, each imp carrying a bolus in his hand of about the size of a forty-two pound shot, encountered us, and simost haid us prostrate as we entered. This—the fourth—chamber was a long and narrow room quite full of busy natives, every tempus industriously taking, and every finger nimble over work. Around the walls of this room there are low steels pluced at even distances, and upon each stool a workman rather squats than sits, having before him a brass cup, of which the takes a few, and having moistened them in a dark gummy liquid, which is simply composed of the washings of the various vessels used in the establishment, the heads a how may be a such the stands a man without a stool, and a boy with a saucer. The man without a stool has by his side a number of dried poppy leaves, of which he takes a few, and having moistened them in a dark gummy liquid, which is simply composed of the washings of the various vessels used in the establishment, the heads the moistened poppy leaves, the with his fingers aver the inner surface of the cup—as house deeper, I suppose, butter their jelly moids—with

The key of a fifth chamber being in our power, we continued steadfast in our enterprise, and boldly look all into the chemical test-room of a small laboratory, of which the genius appeared before us suddenly with a benign expression on his countenance, and offersichairs. His clothes are greatly splashed, and he is busy among opium tins, of which the contents have been pronounced suspicious by the Mephistopheles in the first chamber. From the contents of one of these cans an assistant takes a portion, and having made with it a solution in a test tube, hands it to the chemist. The chemist, from bottles in which potent and mysterious spiritare locked up, selecting one, bids it, by the mysterious are locked up, selecting one, bids it, by the mysterious name of fodine, depart into the solution and declare whether he finds starch to be there. The ioline spirit does its bidding, goes among the opium, and promptly there flashes through the glassa change of color, the appointed signal, by which the magic spirit of the bottle telegraphs to the benign genius of the laboratory, that "the grower who sent this opium framulently aided flour to it, in order to increase its weight." The fraud having been exposed, the adulterated drug has a little red link mark mide upon its ticket. The consequence of that mark will be confiscation, and great disappointment to the dealer who attempted a dishonest increase of his gain.

We have nothing more to see, but we have something more to hear, and the very kind chemist will be our informant. There are two optium agencies, one at Patua

of his gain.

We have nothing more to see, but we have something more to hear, and the very kind chemist will be our informant. There are two opium agencies, one at Patna and one at Ghazeepore. I know nothing whatever about Petra. For the Ghazeepore agency, the opium is grown in a district lying between its head quarters, Ghazeepore, and Agra. Its cultivation gives employment to one hundred and twenty-seven th usand laborers. The final preparation of the ground resplace in the months of October and November. Ler the most favorable circumstances of soil and seas twenty-four or twenty-six peurds weight of standard opium is got frem one higgah of land; one biggah being a little more than three-fifths of an acre. Under unfavorable circumstances, the yield may be as little as six or eight pounds to the biggah, the average produce being from twelve pounds to sixteen.

To obtain the opium, as is well known, the capsule of the poppy is scored or cut; the scoring is effected with a peculiar tool that makes three or four (vertical and parallel) wounds at a single atroke. This wounding of the hearts of the poppies is commonly the work of women. The wounds having been made, the quantity of juice exuding seems to depend very much upon conditions of the atmosphere. Dews increase the flow, but while they make it more abandant, they cause it also to be darker and more liquid. East winds lessen the exudation. A moderate westerly wind with dews as night, is the condition most favorable to the opium harvest, both as regards quantity and quality.

The average per centage of morphia in this opium is from one and three-quarters to three and a-half. Tasse are the valuable principles of the drug. In some opium the per centage of the morphia runs up to ten and three-quarters to three and a-half. Tasse are the valuable principles of the drug. In some opium the per centage of the morphia runs up to ten and three-quarters per cent. of morphia, and aix per cent. of narcotine. The income drawn from its opium by the East India Company amount

# New Ern for the Argentine Republic.

When Lord Aberdeen sent Mr. Gore Ousely When Lord Aberdeen sent Mr. Gore Ousely out in 1845 on a special mission to the Plate, his first object was to save the Independence of the Banda Oriental; his second, to open up the Uruguay and the Patana to foreign trade. These objects the British and Franch Governments attempted to carry out by a blockade, which lasted no less than three years, at the cost principally of British trade and taxation. It failed, however; signally and discreditably. The independence of the Banda Oriental was not preserved;—it became a mere province of Rosas;—insi, instead of opening out the navigation of these rivers, Mr. Southern, the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, was at last glad to recire igneminicusly from all interference, by signing a treaty which closed both the Uruguay and the Parana effectually te all foreign commerce. Such were the consequences of ill-advised interference of British and French diplomacy in the effairs of the Plate. It left matters were far than it found them;—it expended large sums—and deprived commerce of great profits; and it confirmed, to all appearance, the power and strength of Rosas.

Happaly, during the recent movements, European

worse far than it lound them;—at expensed large sums—and deprived commerce of great profits; and it confirmed, to all appearance, the power and strength of Rosas.

Happily, during the recent movements, European diplomacy had hardly time or opportunity for serious interference, or there is no saying what might have lappened. Mr. Hudson, our Minister at Rio de Janeiro, did indeed get up a little remonstrance against Brazil for daring to protect her own frontiers against the depredations of Oribe, who ruled in the Binda Oriental. These were, however, unheaded by Brazil; the Braish Government at home had the good sense to be warned by past influres; and things were allowed to take their natural course. Brazil obtained satisfaction in the Banda Oriental by Oribe's overthrow, and the substitution of a national administration; she also secured an acknowledgement of her right to navigate freely waters which rise in and run through her provinces. The discontents of the upper provinces of the Argentine Chalsederation at the despetiem of Rosas were encouraged by this emancipation of the Banda Oriental; Brapita, the Governor of Entre Rios, joined the Brazilian Alliance; war was declared against Rosas; and how it ended in his expalsion we all know.

The first result of these movements and combinations, in which European diplomacy took no part, was exactly that which it had so signally halled to achieve when it did interfere—the independence of the Banda Oriental. And now the next great result is the opening of the rivers Urugusy and Parsua fiter the first of this month to the stipping of all intions—in which European diplomacy also felled. All of which, we submit, suggests the wisdom and pundence of our lesting things take their cwn course in countries like these.

The importance of the decree of Urquiza can hardly be overrated. It literally affilis the original design of the Spaniards in first secending the Plate, which was to find a new and casier route to the countries bying on the Plate which is with the manifest import

ratice.

It is, indeed, impossible to glance at the map without being struck with the manifest importance of the Plata in a commercial point of view. Along a coast of 2,000 miles, it is the only means of communicating with all those was regions in the interior bounded by Brazil on the west regions in the interior bounded by Brazil on the west. those vast regions in the Interior bounded by Brazil on the cast, and by the Andes on the west. It is the high-way to the Banda Oriental, to all the provinces of the Argentine Confederation, to Paraguay, to the State of Eclivis, and to a great part of Peru. All these line countries no watered and drained by a host of streams which, gradually uniting at last, flow into the Parana and the Uruguay, and they, at their confuence above the island of Martin Garcis, form the great estimay known as the Plate. Bitherto these upper streams, all more or lass meyigable, and rivaling the Massissippi and the Missouri in extent, have been closed to foreign shipping, and native shipping on them there is little or none. The ordinary traffic of the countries they water is still carried on by convens or in troops; and so great is the cost of this mode of travel, that Sir Woodbine Parish calculates the expense of fourteen wagons going from Buenes Ayces expense of fourteen wagons going from Buenos Ayres to Salta and back at not less than 1,000L, and the time

expense of feurteen wagons going from bacass. Ayons to Salts and beck at not less than 1,000L, and the time occupied in the journey at from 10 to 12 mouths.

It was the policy of Rosss—with a view to the aggrandizement of himself and Buenos Ayros—to keep these upper rivers closed. Urquiza, however, with wiser instincts, has reversed that policy, and thrown them open to all the world; and gradually we may anticipate having steam navigation penetrating to Paraguay—perhaps seven ascending, by the Vormeio or the Pilconasyo, into Bolivia; for it is by steam navigation only that fall advantage can be taken of this decree and of the treaty which Urquiza has formed with Paraguay. No doubt there are, at times, serious difficulties and obstructions in the navigation of the Parama up to Corrientes, where it receives the river Paraguay, but none so serious as may not be encountered and overcome. The British steamer Alecto, of 2000 horse power, and 800 tuns burden, under favorable circumstances, made the

as may not be encountered and overcome. The first this iteamer Alecto, of 2000 horse power, and 800 tuns burden, under invorable circumstances, made the voyage from Montevideo to Corrient's and back, full 2,000 miles, in 20 days. But once floating on the Paragusy, there is an uninterrupted inland navigation through nearly nineteen degrees of latinufe over a mud bottom, without a rock or a stone to impede the passage.

Already our trade with these countries is cent iterable—though carried on by the costly intervention of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. With the exception of Chile, the Flate is even now the most valuable market opened to us by the emancipation of the Spanish colonies; and when it is recollected that during the last twenty-four years the Plate has been subjected to no less than three blockades,—each lasting nearly three years, and more than eight in all,—it is a matter rather of surprise than any other feeling that our exports thither should reach a million annually. Under the influence of free navigation and moderate import duties, it can landly be doubted that they will go on gradually increasing.

At present, however, it must be recollected by our At present, however, it must be recollected by our merchants that the population of these countries is not great, and the probability is that since their emancipation from the Spanish Crown it has seriously declined in the upper States of the Argentine Confederation. But the tendency of Urquiza's policy is to attract immigration from the southern countries of Europe, There has long been a disposition on the part of the Basque provinces of Spain to send thinker their surplus population; and to the oppressed people of Italy the plains of the Argentine Confederation may yet furnish new and happier homes. With peace and tranquility, too, population will soon recover itself, even without such additions.

# A Successful Merchant.

A Successful Merchant.

Daniel Callaghan the elder was one of the ablest and most accomplished merchants that Ireland has produced. He was a man far above the average has produced. He was a man far above the average has produced. He was a man emphatically of stremous perception. He was a man emphatically of stremous perception. He was a man emphatically of stremous perception. He was a man emphatically of stremous character. When Dr. Gibbings (father of Lady Comberchareter. When Dr. Gibbings noticed the yout; I can get no troubling me worse than the gout; I can get no good of my son there; the fellow will never be any good of his. Dr. Gibbings noticed the young lad, (who had of his." Dr. Gibbings noticed the young lad, (who had of his." Dr. Gibbings noticed the young lad, (who had of his." Dr. Gibbings noticed the young lad, (who had of his." Dr. Gibbings noticed the young lad, (who had of his." Dr. Gibbings noticed the young lad, (who had of his." Dr. Gibbings noticed the young had left school, but was studying still of his surpling shoot. In a few short years the doctor saw this stripling shoot found him even then of remarkable intelligence.

In a few short years the doctor saw this stripling shoot have beard more than once a partner in that eminent bank recount the circumstances of young Callaghan's bank recount the circumstances of young Callaghan's land manners were very gentiemanly; courteous to all and manners were very gentiemanly; courteous to all

persons, unbending only to his enemies. Sir Riggs Falkiner was interested by Callaghan, and induced, with some difficulty, the bank to advance him a sum of £500 cm a bond of Callaghan's, and on the security of his father-in-law, Mr. Barry, of Lyra. Callaghan had in the meantime been carefully studying the trade of Cork, as it never before or since was studied. He mastered it even to its minutest details. A great London house took the whole provision contract, and the Cork merchants combined to engrees the market.

New was the mement for Callaghan to reap the reward of his patient study. Alarmod at their position, one of the Londoners came over, and was still mero dismayed when he reached Cork. Young Callaghan introduced himself, and what was then thought a most presuming thing on his part, he gave a dinner to the Londoner, to which he had some difficulty in getting guests, as one of them confessed to ourselves. He soon showed the London firm the game it should play, and expounded all the resources in their power with masterly perspicuity and close accuracy of detail. A share of the contract was immediately given to him, and, before the year had expired, we use the relator's words: "I gave Callaghan \$10,000 on his own word, after having hesitsted, nine months before, to take his bond with security for £500."

He then bounded over the heads of all his competitors. He cared nought for politics or public life, his ambition being to cope as a merchant with the men he met on Change at Liverpoel and London. He had a system of his cwn, which required rapid perception and retentive memory—with both of which he was endowed. His system was carried upon—1. Pumping for information. 2. Rapid action on information obtained. 3. Secrecy of intention and means. 4. Munificence in remunerating his employées. In the first of these he greatly excelled, He read men intuitively, and used his information with great skill, concentrating his intellect in mercantile knowledge and trade in all its branches. He was very well advertised of t

teristic of Callaghan's love of speculation, how they both chanced to be in Liverpool, and walked into a great bankruptcy sale. An enormous quantity of cetton was offered for auction, and Mr. Beamish was surprised by Mr. Callaghan bidding for it. It was knocked down to him in the middle of the day, and before dinner time the Corkonian had got £1,000 profit for his storeful of cotton. Mr. Callaghan made the fortunes of several persons connected with him. He died in the prime of life but was prematurely broken down in health.

There have been several frishmen who laye realized greater fortunes than Mr. Callaghan, who, at his culminating point, was not rated at more than £250,000; but it was the splendid style in which he transacted his affairs, his off hand dealing, his liberality and contempt for pedding, and his complete mercantile accomplishment.

fairs, his off hand dealing, his liberality and contempt for peddling, and his complete increantile accomplishment, that placed him at the head of the Irish mercantile world. He must not be confounded with hapliazard speculators; all his movements were carefully reasoned out on facts acquired by his own apprehensive and retentive mind. Unlike the Tonsons or Hares, he did not gain a pectage, but the swry of the name of "Dan Callaghan" on Change at London, was far brighter in the eyes of true mindy ambition, than the lostro of coronets, like those of Listowel or Riversdale. [Dablin University Mag.

#### Strauss and his Sophie Waltz.

Strauss and his Sophie Waltz.

Strauss, the waltz-hero, loved the daughter of a Count. Sophie was her name. He would have given worlds to have won but one glance of love from this b autiful being, but she was cold and stern. Madness indeed it was for a poor wandering musician, with nothing but his violin, to dare to love the high-born Sophie, who had as many noble ancestors as he had waltze, "Rash impertinence," said Sophie; and when he came to give her brother a lesson she scarcely deigned to give him a lock. Shortly afterward Sophie became the betterhed of the Count Robert, Lord Chamberlain, who ecold also boast as many proud ancestors as the fur Sophie, but beyond these and his titles he had nothing else.

One day Strengs chanced to be alone with Sophie; he

cler.

One day Streuss chanced to be alone with Sophie; he declared his love, and besonght her to give him but one word or look ore he was driven to despair. But no tears or protestations could move her, she was as cold as the insammete marble. "I am the affianced bride of Count Rebert," she said, haughtly, "and if it were otherwise think you I would become the wife of a poor musician? She turned scornfully away and left him alone in his griet and despair. The repentance which soon awake in the heart of Sephie unhapply came too late; in eight days she would become the wife of Count Robert.

The ceremony was to be performed in a grand saloon of the city, and the Count called on Strauss to request him to lead the orchestra on the occasion, and to honor his bride with the composition of a new walts. Straus, the most miserable man of God's universe, promised him both. "He wishes to wound me yet more deeply," each the unhappy man to himself, "but I pardon him, and my prayer to heaven is that she may be happy, and that she never repeat her choice." But his waits? I a thought strikes him, it shall be the interpreter of his presion and his grief to Sophie, it should challenge har piry, if not her love. Oh! what glorious power, to be able to speak, to reproach, to plead; and through his divine art. To work! to work! Ween all the great city slept, Strauss took his violin, opened his window, gazed out in the cold night, and improvised and meased forth his sai the of wee to the bright stars above, who looked kindly down on the desolate and learning the colored to the wedding came at last. The fearful

above, who looked kindly down on the describe and beart-stricken.

The day of the wedding came at last. The feerful agony of leve had given him a waltz, every measure of which spoke as longing sorrow and despairing wee. The hall glistened and shone with bright jowel and brighter eve, but Sophie was more gloriously beautiful than them all. Strauss, a baggard, emachated man, with brilliant and piereting black eyes, sharp and strongly-marked features, dressed from head to look in black, as though he had as unsed this mourning livery for the bride now dead as the strength of the callery above. he lad raumed this mourning livery for the orace how deed to him, stood sad and silent in the gallery above, directing the movements of the orchestra. Sophile danced now with one, now with another of the washing guests, and as often as she paused after the gildy which of the dance, turned her eyes toward the pale and

leferricken Strauss. It was more than pity she felt, it was remorae, it was It was more than plty she felt, it was remore, it was a kindled love. A terrible pain avoke in her heart, like the swelling of a stream, growing ever deeper and wider in its coward course, which threatened to overwhelm and destroy her. How gladly would she have weet, but she dared not. It sounded twelve: Strauss gave the signal for the performance of his new waitz. The gay dencers stood up. Sophie on the arm of the happy bridegroom. All stand spill-bound with the magic witchery of these magic sounds. They forget to dance, they goze in wonder up at the pale man in black, whose griet-torm soul breathes out its woo through his beloved instrument. The bridegroom leads off the dance, and strause, with fascinated, tearful eyer, and tora heart, follows the flying pair in their glidly which.

They dance, and dance, and dance, and still do not

They dance, and dance, and dance, and still do not cease. Strauss plays and plays, and no stop to his wonderful wait?, which so fearfully affects both him and them. As suddenly as the lightning's flash the E of his violus maps, and at the same moment the beautiful Styhie falls dead upon the floor. Violin and bow fall from his trembling hands, and with a cry of horror he shricks "Sephies" and falls fainting on the ground. Since Sophies death the welts is called by her name, Strauss loved her to the last moment of his existence. He, tee, is now dead, but his charming Sophie waits still liver.

[Musical World.]

## Elepement Extraordinary.

A correspondent writing from Southend, Kin-A correspondent writing from Southend, Kilb tyrecommunicates to us the following romantic incidents. In the district of Southend lived a widower upwards of nity years of age, and a weaver by trade. About a mile distant from his residence there resided the widow of a farmer, ten years older than himself, who had a family of grown-up sons. They were both bereft of their partners within a few weeks of each other, and it appears that a ever since a tender attachment had taken possession of both their widowed hearts. Frequent sly opportunities for courtship were afforded the lovesick swain by the aged inamorata, who, in fear of filial vengeence, took the precaution to admit afforded the lovesick swain by the aged mamorate, who, in fear of fills vengennee, took the precaution to admit her lover to her besichamber by the window, after all had gene to rest. Here they talked over meir little plans of future happiness, and enjoyed cach other's sweet society till the crowing of the cock and prudence induced a cruci parting. Like all other delicate subjects of romance, their true love did not run smooth—"H igh be, the wind and rain!"

The widow's two grown-up sons were the mortal convices of their monther's sweetheart, and watched his

he the wind and rain!"

The widow's two grown-up sons were the mortal onemies of their mother's sweetheart, and watched his
movements so closely that the utmost steath and caution had to be adopted in managing their têre-leties. For
some time back this cruel annoyance became so oppressive to the love-smitten ones, that they resolved to put
an end to their sufferings by an elopement, for the purpose of getting spliced. Accordingly, on the night of the
thi instant, this second Romeo and Juliet disappeared.

Next morning the cruel and undufful sons gave parsuir,
and spirebended the fugitives at Campbeltown, when
about to take the steamer for Glasgow. The widow was
been back in triumph by her hard-hearted children to
Southend, where they locked her up in her room, and
kept a strict watch over her. The knight of the shuttle,
however, was not to be ballied so easily of his fair prize,
and watched his opportunity. The vigilance of the
steen sons of the widow having somewhat relaxed,
the instance lovers found means of communicating with
each other and laying a plot to defeat their enemies.
On the night of Thursday the weaver hired two daring
bestmen to be in readiness to row him and his true love
across the channel to Ireland in an open boat—a distance
of twenty miles. Having completed his arrangements
at this point, the "gallant waver," as soon as he conjectured that the household of his fair treasure was fast under the influence of the drowsy god, proceeded, accompanied by a trusty friend, up Glenbrachrie, and steathilly
took out the widow's pony from the stable and yoked it
to her sig. At a signal, the fair one's bed-room window
opened, and, a friendly ludder having been placed for
her accommodation, she was soon in the arms of her
faithful knight and eafely placed in the vehicle, and

They are gone over bank, bank, and scar. They'll have flort areeds that follow, quest, young o'll Lock grat.

Onward they drove with railway speed to Garskey Bay—a distance of two miles—and here the bustners were waiting steadily at their post. With all haste the men plied their brawny arms, and the vessel's prow cut through the blue water. But what sights and what sounds are these! The two ans, attired in their trousers and shirts only, are on the beach.

Come back, come back, they created in gried.

You make, come back, they created in gried.

And they have stance washes.

And none was round their mother?

But no—on dashed the boat, and the gallant Lothario sent back a shout of defiance, while

one brawny arm det gried the balas.

And one was round their mother?

The pursuers, however, were not that to lose their sexagenarian love smit parent. Foaming with race, they sprung into a fishing-boat, and an exciting chase commenced. Strong arms bend the oars, and the boats near each other before they are more than a quarter of a mile from shore.

Now gratic lover, hold thy own.

No market's arm are round thee through the licen had his "courage streawed to the sticking place," and was not to be conquered without a struggle. His locat was ballasted with some large stones—one of these he lifted, and with the force of a Tran, hurled it at the erist bark of his pursuers. This artillery had a declaire effect, for it crashed in the side of the pursuing skift as if it had been a twenty-four pound shot. As the boat was in danger of sinking, the bold young men, like many others in naval combat when their craft is rendered unseaworthy by the enemy's guns, now concluded that "the better part of salor was discretion," and put their vessel's prow shoreward. From the disabled state of the boat, it was with difficulty they made land. But though beat back they were not defeated; raying, like a she learly cube derived of their dam, they seized and manned another boat and renewed

Sources of Perfumes.—Whether any perfumed lady would be discencerted at learning the sources of ner perfumes, each lady must decide for herself; but it seems that Mr. De la Rue and Dr. Haffman, in their capacities as jurces of the Great Exhibition, have made terrible have among the perfumery. They have found that many of the scents said to be procured from thewers and fruits, are really produced from any thing but ils wery sources; the perfumers are chemists enough to know that similar odors may be often produced from desimilar substances, and if the half-crown bottle of perfume really has the re puired odor, the perfumer does not expect to be asked what kind of odor was emitted by the substance whence the perfume was obtained. Now, Doctor I you Playfair, in his summary of the jury investigation above affuled to, broudly tellu us that these primary odors are often most unbearable. "A peculiarly fortid oil, termed furel oil, is formed in making brandy and whicky; this fuel oil, is formed in making brandy and whicky; this fuel oil, is formed in making brandy and whicky; this fuel oil, is formed in making brandy and whicky; this fuel oil, is formed in making brandy and whicky; this fuel oil, distilled with sulphuric acid and acctate of potasb, gives the oil of pears. The oil of suples is made from the same busel oil, by distillation with sulphuric acid and hichromate of potrab. The oil of pine-apples is obtained from a product of the action of putril choose on sugar, or by making a scap with butter, and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid; and is now largely employed in England in making pine-apple ale. Oil of grapes and oil of cognac, used to impart the flavor of French cognac to British brandy, are little else than fuel oil. The artificial oil of bitter almonds, now so largely employed in perfuming soun and for flavoring confectionary, is prepared by the action of nitric acid off the fortid oils of gastar. Many a fair forchead is damped with can de milicles rs, without knowing that its essantaing redie

Champagne annually produced is said to exceed fifty millions of bottles, a quantity, however, quite insufficient to meet the public domand, as the great number of establishments for the production of spurious champagne attest. I have heard it stated on good authority, that in one establishment alone upward of 500,000 bottles of so-called champagne, made principally from the stalks of rhubarb, are annually sold. Some idea may be formed of the relative consumption of real champagne by different countries from the following return of the sales in 1843 of the Department of the Marne.—The total quantity amounted to 2,680,000 bottles, which were thus distributed: England and British India, 467, COO; Rursias and Poland, 502,000; Germany, including Prussia and the Austrian dominions, 439,000; United States of America and the West Indies, 400,000; Italy, 60,000; Belgium, 56,000; Holland, 30,000; South America, 30,000; Spain and Portugel, 20,000; South America, 30,000; Spain and Portugel, 20,000; Correspondent.

## TEXAS.

We have Texas dates to the 21st ult., by way of New Orleans.

The bone-ache or dangue fever is prevailing in Indianola to a considerable extent. "In some instances," says The Bulletin, "it runs into typhus or intermitting billious fever, from which several deaths have occurred among our German population.

The Galveston News says: An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner Brock on the body of a Frenchman named Wogner, and a verdict was renlered to the effect that he came to his death by taking hydrocyanic acid, a vial of which was found in his hand. It is understood that his wife left for New Orleans only the day before, and the presumption is that domestic troubles led to the fatal act.
We find in The Galceston News of the 19th

We find in The Galceston News of the 19th uit the following: We stated some time since that Gen. Persifer F. Smith would probably make his headquarters at his place. This was his intention when he passed through Galveston to the interior. But we now learn that the difficulties on and in the vicinity of the Rio Grande with the Indians had made in necessary for him to make his headquarters at a more convenient point, and he has therefore selected Corpus Christi for the present. Gen Smith was to leave San Antonio on the morning of the 11th hast, for the western frontier, not to return till about the 20th November. We regret to learn that his health is not good, the climate of the interior appearing not to agree with him.

The Telegraph says: Ehenezer Allen, Esq., has associated with him the following gentlemen, as Commissioners, for the purpose of constructing the Galveston Bay and Red River Railroad: Messra Wm. Rice, w. J. Hutchine, J. H. Stephens, P. Bremont, T. W. House, J. A. Thompson, Henry F. Fisher, W. A. Van Alstyne, Harvey H. Allen, W. R. Baker, J. W. Schrimp.

The books are now open at the store of Bremend & Van Alstyne.

At a railroad meeting lately held at Austin, Gen. Mayfield offered the following resolution:
Resided, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the first
may of Texas to encourage education, pay the public debt,
mives her public lands, and reserve all after for internal imrecomment.

Favorable reports of all the crops are given. Favorable reports of all the crops are given.

The Jeferson Heroid says.—The cora crop of this county is very heavy. Upon gathering it our planters remark that the yield is even greater than they expected. The crops of sweet potatoes and peas were never better in any country. The cotton crop in places has been injured by the rein somewhat, yet it will yield well. We have heard persons who have emigrated from Georgia and Alabama say they never raised a better cotton crop. even in the old States. The texture of the cotton picked cut, thus far, proves to be of a finer and better quality than ordinary. Though the above is a very favorable representation, we think it is not exaggerated.

During the past week we have been favored (?) with cold, chilling weather, with occasional rain. Great coats and fires were in considerable demand.

The Jeckson (La.) Mirror of 21st says: The continued

The Jeckson (La.) Mirror of 21st says: The continued The Jeckson (La) Mirror of 21st says: The continued dry weather opens the cotton in this vicinity with a wonderfulrapidity. The crop will soon all be gathered. The sugar planters among our hills were much injured by treezing last winter, most of their stubble cane having been killed by it. Many of them will not grind at all this year, but save ell of their crop for seed. This misfortune has ruined the sugar manis in this vicinity, and we know of no one who now thinks of leaving cotton-planting for sugar. All things considered, we think it will be found more profitable to plant cotton on the bill lends of this state than to plant cane.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 19th inst, says: The

weather has been very fine throughout Texas for the last mouth. Cotton picking has been unusually good, and the amount saved within this time is much greater than an average crep has already been accorded in this State, and enough is yet in the fields to employ the whole force of the country until Christmas.

From El. Paso.—The San Antonio Leager of the 14th has the following: On Monday last Mr. Dunn arrived in town in charge of the El Paso train, belonging to Sweet & Co. Mr. Dunn left El Paso on the 23d ult. At Engle Spring he encountered a body of Moscaleron, a branch of the Lipans. This was about 120 miles from El Paso. They charged on the train with strung bows, but retreated when some forty men emerged from the vehicles with ugly-looking muskets. Again, at the painted cave, a distance of 175 miles from San Antonio, another body attempted to steal the snimsis belonging to the train; they also amounted to about the same number. The same body had lately run off the Boundary Commission, under the command of Lieut Michler, from the Rilo Grande. The Commission, now at San Fillipe, has sent an express to Eagle Pase for reinforcements.

Mr. Dunn states that Lewis train, which will arrive here in a few days, lost four men at Camanche Spring. There four were in advance of the train. The train found them dead on their arrival. The road is in the finest order. Mr. Dunn is in raptures about it. He pronounced it the finest natural road in the world. The whole country is full of Indians.

The day before Mr. Dunn left El Paso, twenty mine mules were taken from Magoffinaville by the Indians. There are some eight or ten sickly-looking soldiers at Magoffinsvile. The nearest fort is forty miles distant.

The citizens complain constantly and bitterly of want of protection from the feleral militia. The Indians commit depredations as they please. No man is sefe beyond the heart of the settlement. Skillman was shot of white onions for sale in that region. Lewis's train is treighted with them. Mr. Dunn heard no Mexican news.

#### Lake Superior News.

Lake Superior News.

[From the Lake Superior Journal of Oct. 20.]

COPPER.—The Manhattan brought down, last trip, 23 bbls, and 14 masses, equal to 13½ tuns of copper from the North West Mine, Eagle Harbor.

The Fire at the Cliff Mine.—On the night of the 10th ult., between 10 and 11 o'clock, the engine-house in which the Stamps are situated at the Cliff Mine was discovered to be on fire, and before men could be called to aid in suppressing it, the dames had entirely enveloped the building, and also caught in the upper story of the new engine building recently erected. Both buildings were consumed, or that portion composed of wood, and is a loss to the Company of nearly ten thousand dollars. The engines probably are not greatly injured. Mesers, Smith & Byeriy, Agents of the Company, are of the opinion that it is the work of a villain who has some ill-feeling toward the Company, which is probably the case, as a person was seen to leave the small engine-house about one hour previous to the discovery of the fire.

PROPELLER INDEPENDENCE.—This steamer still remains on the beach, and there is now but poor prospects of her being got off this fall. The freight has principally been removed without loss or special damage, and the vessel itself has been kept in the best condition possible. Capt. Ryder arrived go-day, from the vessel, but the crew still remain on board. J. R. Livingston, Esq., her owner, had made complete preparation for getting her off, and proceeded as far as the steamer Bainner went, on her recent disastrous trip, when all of his tackle, screws and materials were thrown overboard with the other freight, snd he was obliged to return.

MARQUETTE LIGHT-HOUSE.—This light-house is now ready for inspection by the Superior tender it of service to the mariners of Lake Superior. It is said to be a well built house, and we hope it will be specially supplied with its furnishings, and under ready for use.

It is said to be a well built house, and we hope if will be speedily supplied with its furnishings, and made ready for use.

VALUE OF A HARBOR.—The storm in which the propelier independence went ashere a few days ago on Lake Superior, drove the three large steamers of the lake, the above named, the Baltimore and the Manhattan, cut of their course a distance of 75 miles, or a running distance of 150 miles each, in order to find shelter from the storm, and all for the want of a harbor at the mouth of the Ontonagon glwich would not cost over 30,000 dollars. All three of these vessels were at that place, where an immense amount of supplies is landed and copper shipped, when the storm came on and carried hem oft, one of them ashore before she had landed a burrel of a full freight, causing probably her loss and the suffering of many persons connected with it.

For the want of this trifle for the improvement of the Ontoragon harbor, two of the largest steamers on the Irke have been last within about a year, causing a loss of property in vessels and cargins of not less than \$100, CO. to say nothing of the distress, the interruption of business, on which no estimate in dollars and ceats can be made. There is not an item, of that amount, in the River and Healton Bill, that would do as much good in the United States as such an amount would in the improvement of this harbor. The wants and the situation of this piece were fully explained and made known to the Cemmittee on Commerce last winter and still it did not come from the right quarter, we presume, to take effect. It was on an inland sea and not on the Red River or the Scabeard and it was passed over, leaving the limited shipping of this lake to the constant danger of destruction for the want of this triding amount.

A school teacher who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Sentinel as fol-

lows:

I have found it to be a universal fact without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compered with those who have not, are

1. Better readers, excelling in promunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

They are better a

inely.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with greater case and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others, as the nower paper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their Governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better Grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and councetedly expressed.

6. These young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of languages.

The story which has recently been going the rounds of a portion of the press, that Ellen Craft, the fugitive, contemplates returning to her former master, is put at reat by the following, cut from a very recent English periodical:

ingitive, contemplates returning to her former master, is put at reat by the following, cut from a very recent English periodical:

By the efforts of some who have taken a lively interest in them personally, and who also feel that they have a strong claim upon the sympathy and generosity of the country whose hospitality they have sought, for the temporary relief of their physical wants, and for the supplies of that mental light for which they have so long yearned, Mr. and Mrs. Craft have now entered upon a second year of instruction at the Industrial Schools at Ockham, near Hipley, Surrey.

During the first year of their residence there they were unremitting in their studies, and made great preficiency in reading, writing, arithmetic, and in various branches of useful knowledge. These schools have the benefit of Governmentinspection, and are under the centrol of the Misses Lushington, of Ockham Park, daughters of Dr. Lushington, a name well known smoon the supporters of the Anti-Slavery cause in England during its early history.

Arrangements have been considerately made, so that Mr. and Mrs. Crafts receive their lessons in the way most agreeable to their feelings. They are now able to study and reflect upon the contents of that Sacred Record, which, for the greater portion of their lives, the American slaveholder rendered to them a sealed book. In their personal relations with those around them, they have come into communication.

The Amherst (Mass.) Express has the The Amherst (Mass.) Express has the following shot against the use of tobacco. Dascon Ebenezer Rice, of Rowe, aged 71 years, mowed on the 2d day of last August, (it being his 71st birth-day.) two acres of stout grass, beginning one hour after sun-rise and finishing before 12 o'clock. The Descon about one year ago left off entirely the use of tobacco, having been a most inveterate smoker for forty years. He says he has paid out nearly three hundred dollars for tobacco. Since suitting the pipe he has greatly improved in health and bodily and mental vigor. He weighs over twenty pounds more than he did oue year ago, and says be feels twenty years younger than at 70. These are interesting facts and speak volumes against the use of tobacco.

# CITY ITEMS.

AMUSHMRNTS, BTC., THIS BAY AND RVENING.
Burton's Theater—Rep as Dull Care; The Miller's Meid.,
Burton's Theater—Love; The Hendestron,
Wellis & Theater—Mich Ade Alost Herbling; The Irish Toper,
Bible's Gurden—Anna Bishop—Barths.
Barnon's Masseum—The Last Nal, etc.
Barnon's Masseum—The Last Nal, etc.
Cir. us.—New York Amplithaster—Equentian Performances, etc.
Wood & Mingrato, No. 44th Boundary—Concert every evening.
Sattler's Doruman, cor. Thitpenth-et. and Broadway.

Loco-Foco MEASURES. -At the poll in Hoboken it was proposed to appoint a Whig Clerk, the whole of the Inspectors being Locos. But this would not suit our Democratic friends, but a full blooded Loco and Justice of the Peace was appointed—thus having the whole control of the matter in their own hands.— Their candidate for Assembly, who was one of the In-